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211 (b) Research Group

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January 15, 2002



8EHQ-02-15073

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(ATTN: Section 8(e) Coordinator)  
Office of Toxic Substances  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
401 M Street, SW  
Washington, DC 20460

**Contain NO CBI**

Re: TSCA (8e) Submission for Clean Air Act Section 211(b) Gasoline/ETBE Vapor  
Condensate (Lot # API 01-05)

Dear Sir/Madam:

The 211(b) Research Group (see attached membership list) is an unincorporated group of US fuel and fuel additive manufacturers affiliated by contractual obligation to meet the testing requirements of Section 211(b)(2) and 211(e) of the Clean Air Act. The 211(b) Research Group, on behalf of its member companies, is submitting this notice pursuant to TSCA Section 8(e). This notice is based on preliminary results from a study to evaluate immune system function after exposure to vapors of unleaded gasoline blended with gasoline/ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE). The study found that 4-weeks of exposure significantly suppressed immune system function in rats.

As part of the 211(b) Alternative Tier II test program on gasoline (CAS No. 86290-81-5) containing 17% ETBE (CAS No. 637-92-3), a plaque forming cell assay study was performed on spleen cells from rats (10 females/group) exposed to gasoline/ETBE vapor (13.5% ETBE) by inhalation at concentrations of 0, 2000, 10,000 and 20,000 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 6 hr/day, 5 days/week for 4 weeks. The positive control compound was cyclophosphamide (50mg/kg) administered intraperitoneally once per day for four days prior to spleen collection. Four days prior to spleen collection, the animals were immunized by i.v. injection with 2x10<sup>8</sup> sheep red blood cells (sRBC). Spleens were prepared into single cell suspensions and the number of IgM sRBC antibody-forming cells (AFC) was determined

Statistical evaluation of unaudited data, using one-way analysis of variance followed by Dunnett's t Test, showed statistically significant ( $p \leq 0.01$ ) decreases in AFC in the mid and high dose groups relative to the control group. (Summary tables attached).



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Decreased AFC response indicates that the test material is capable of modifying the humoral immune response in the whole animal. However, the significance of these results for potential human health hazard assessment is unknown at this time.

Preliminary results from a similar study with unoxxygenated gasoline vapor in rats were negative.

When the final report of the Plaque Forming Cell Assay study is complete, it will be submitted to the EPA Office of Transportation and Air Quality, Fuels and Energy Division, as part of the requirements of Clean Air Act Section 211(b)(2) and 211(e) (Docket No. A-90-07). If you require further information, please contact Lorraine Twerdok at 202-682-8344, or by mail at this address.

Regards,



Lorraine Twerdok, Ph.D., DABT  
Administrator, 211(b) Research Group

Cc: John Brophy, EPA  
Mike Davis, EPA  
Tom Goldsworthy, ILS  
Rich Schlesinger, NYU  
211(b) Research Group Member Companies

DRAFT

Table

Spleen Antibody-Forming Cell Response to T-dependent Antigen Sheep Erythrocytes in Female Sprague Dawley Rats  
Exposed to Gasoline ETBE Vapor Condensate via Inhalation for 5 Days per Week for 4 Weeks

Day 4 Response  
MLS Study No. 00-6129

Exposure	Body Wgt (g)	Spleen Wgt (mg)	Spleen Cells (x10 <sup>6</sup> )	IgM AFC/ 10 <sup>6</sup> Spleen Cells	IgM AFC/Spleen (x 10 <sup>3</sup> )
Vehicle	259.0 ± 5.0 (10)	597 ± 37 (10)	71.68 ± 4.48 (10)	556 ± 76 (10)	391 ± 48 (10)
Gasoline ETBE Vapor Condensate					
2000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	263.0 ± 3.2 (10)	688 ± 41 (10)	74.21 ± 3.53 (10)	576 ± 94 (10)	427 ± 72 (10)
10000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	259.4 ± 4.0 (10)	608 ± 25 (10)	72.95 ± 1.27 (10)	136 ± 23** (10)	100 ± 17** (10)
20000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	250.3 ± 3.5 (10)	603 ± 17 (10)	72.34 ± 2.78 (10)	153 ± 39** (10)	117 ± 35** (10)
Cyclophosphamide					
50 mg/kg	247.0 ± 4.0 (10)	299 ± 17** (10)	15.79 ± 1.21** (10)	0 ± 0** (10)	0 ± 0** (10)
H/NH Trend Analysis	H MS	H MS	NH MS	NH MS	NH MS
				p ≤ 0.01	p ≤ 0.01

Female Sprague Dawley rats were administered vehicle control (air only) or gasoline ETBE vapor condensate by inhalation via whole-body exposure for 5 days per week for 4 weeks. The positive control, cyclophosphamide, was administered ip. the last 4 days of exposure. Four days prior to sacrifice, the rats were immunized (iv) with 2x10<sup>6</sup> sRBC. On the day of sacrifice, spleens were placed in tubes containing media and sent to Richmond, VA, on ice for next day cell preparation. Spleens were prepared into single cell suspensions and the number of IgM sRBC antibody-forming cells was determined. Values represent the mean ± SE derived from the number of animals indicated in parentheses. H = homogeneous data and NH = non-homogeneous data using the Bartlett's Test for homogeneity. Homogeneous data were evaluated using a parametric analysis of variance. When significant differences occurred, exposed groups were compared to the vehicle control group using the Dunnett's t Test. Non-homogeneous data were evaluated using a non-parametric analysis of variance. When significant differences occurred, exposed groups were compared to the vehicle control group using the Wilcoxon Rank Test. The positive control was compared to the vehicle control using the Student's t Test. Values significantly different from vehicle control at p ≤ 0.05 are indicated by an asterisk, while those significant at p ≤ 0.01 are noted by a double asterisk. The Jonckheere's Test was used to test for dose-related trends among the vehicle and exposed groups.

Table

Body Weight (g) and Organ Weights (mg) in Female Sprague Dawley Rats Exposed to Gasoline ETBE Vapor Condensate via Inhalation for 5 Days per Week for 4 Weeks

HLS Study No. 00-0129

Parameter	Vehicle (10)	Gasoline ETBE Vapor (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )			H/NH	Trend Analysis
		2000 (10)	10000 (10)	20000 (10)		
Body Wgt (g)	259.0 ± 5.0	263.0 ± 3.2	259.4 ± 4.0	250.3 ± 3.5	247.0 ± 4.0	N
Spleen (mg)	597 ± 37	608 ± 41	608 ± 25	693 ± 17	299 ± 17**	N
% Body Wgt	0.230 ± 0.011	0.230 ± 0.014	0.235 ± 0.013	0.246 ± 0.006	0.120 ± 0.006**	N
Thymus (mg)	593 ± 45	549 ± 31	579 ± 40	485 ± 48	123 ± 9**	N
% Body Wgt	0.228 ± 0.016	0.209 ± 0.013	0.220 ± 0.013	0.241 ± 0.018	0.049 ± 0.004**	N

Female Sprague Dawley rats were administered vehicle control (air only) or gasoline ETBE vapor condensate by inhalation via whole-body exposure for 5 days per week for 4 weeks. The positive control, cyclophosphamide, was administered i.p. on the last 4 days of exposure. On the day of sacrifice, spleens were placed in tubes containing media and sent to Richmond, VA, on ice for next day cell preparation. The rats were necropsied and indicated organs weighed. Values represent the mean ± SE derived from the number of animals indicated in parentheses. H = homogeneous data and NH = non-homogeneous data using the Bartlett's Test for homogeneity. Homogeneous data were evaluated using a parametric analysis of variance. When significant differences occurred, exposed groups were compared to the vehicle control group using the Dunnett's t Test. The positive control was compared to the vehicle control using the Student's t Test. Values significantly different from vehicle control at  $p \leq 0.05$  are indicated by an asterisk, while those significant at  $p \leq 0.01$  are noted by a double asterisk. The Jonckheere's Test was used to test for dose-related trends among the vehicle and exposed groups.

# SECTION 211(b) RESEARCH GROUP MEMBERSHIP YEAR 2002

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